NEW-YORK DAILY TRIEBURE, SATURDAY,

Vol. XXVI No. 7,860.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELL-

This Medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the hisorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous de-positions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pato



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUOHU, For weakness, attended with the Indisposition to Exention, Loss or Power.

WEAR NERVES. TREMBLING, WARRFULNERS DIMNESS OF VISION, HOT HANDS, FLUSHING OF THE CODY. ERUPTIONS OF THE FACE, PALLID COUNTENANCE.

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDS, PALLID COCSTRIANCE.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—
FATUITY, EPILECTIC FITS, &c., In one of which the patient "say expire. Who can say they are not bequestly followed by those "directal diseases," INSANCTY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the carge of their suffering, but none will confees. The records of the insane sayloms and the melancholy deaths
by consumption bear artiple witness to the truth of the assertion.
The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably deel. A tria



In effections peculiar to Females the Extract Becase is equaled by any chaor remedy, and for all complaints incident to bex, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

NO PAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.



The no Baleam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES THESE DISEASES

All their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inbonventence and NO EXPOSURE.



USE HELMBOLD'S Tor all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a disretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IN THE GREAT DIURETIC.

and it is certain to have the desired effect in an diseases for which it



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional dis-secs arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofuls, Scald Head, Balt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Phroat and Legs, Biotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that sellict mankind arise from the corruption
that accumulates in the Blood. Of all the discoveries that have been
made to purpe it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleaness and renovates the Blood, instill the vigor of health into the system, and purpe
that the same which was discovered to the same that the same of the same that the same of the same that the same of the same ont the humors which make disease. It stimulates the health out the humors which make disease. It stimuses the locality functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle he the blood. The trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Entract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of custor is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decection as usually



HELIMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,
An excellent Lotton, used in connection with the EXTRACTS SUCRU
and SARSAFARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence
of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medcines. Also, explicit directions for use, with handreds of thousands
of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and
recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources. oes not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Prepa

Intions, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its piller, and truth since for its Capital.



For this the following works:

Bee Dispensatory of the United States.

Bee Dispensatory of the United States.

Bee Frolesor Dawner's valuable works on the Practice of Physics.

Bee Frolesor Dawner's valuable works on the Practice of Physics.

Bee remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Parrate, Philadelphia.

Bee remarks made by Dr. Epuman McDowntz, a celebrated Physical and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

Bee Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Pellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Bee most of the late standard works on Medicine.



SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS: HELMBOLD'S DECG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, No. 194 SOUTH TENTH-ST., Philadelphia. BEWARE OF COUNTERPEITS. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!

WASHINGTON. FROM

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill Made the Senate Special Order on Tuesday.

PASSAGE OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION RESOLUTION.

The House Appoints a Committee to Investigate the Assault Upon Mr. Grinnell.

A Point of Order Raised in Reference to the Constitutional Amendment.

No Action on the Southern Restoration Bill.

Report of Gen. Humphrey on the Condition of the Mississippi Levees.

> WASHINGTON, Friday, June 15, 1866. THE TAX BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee will positively report the Tax Bill on Monday. If Senator Fessenden is not well enough the measure will be put in charge of Senator Sherman. Mr. Fessenden is to-day quite unwell, but not CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day confirmed the commation of Franklin W. Oakley to be Postmaster at Beloit, Wisconsin, and George J. Stanard to be Collector of Castoms for the District of Vermont. PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations to-day took up the question of repealing the neutrality laws. Marshal Murray of N. Y. and Attorney-General Speed were before them, and giving testimony upon the question of present laws and their operations. This looks like fostering or encouraging Fenianism. The Fuller versus Dawson Pennsylvania contested election case will be called up in committee and decided on Monday next. After to-morrow there will be no more Saturdays set apart for politi-cal speeches as in Committee of Whole.

ROUSSEAU AND GRINNELL. Gen. Rousseau was in his seat but a few minutes to-day. Mr. Grinnell was present all day. Spaulding's Committee will at once investigate the matter, and no doubt expel Rousseau, who denies the statement that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and says he is responsi-

FAIR OF THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME. Theodore Tilton made an eloquent speech to-night at the Fair for the Benefit of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, in which he made some pointed allusions to the President, which elicited some hisses, prompting him to inquire if they wanted to hiss the President. A large crowd was present to hear him. The Fair is quite a success and a large amount will be realized. The vote on the sword stands: Howard, 326: Sherman, 257; Sheridan, 54: Hancock, 65, and Meade, 3.

A rumor has been in circulation here to-day that Judge Underwood had been assassinated by the Rebel Dr. Maddox, who recently murdered Major Dixon, U. S. A., but there is no truth in the statement.

A MISSISSIPPI JUDGE ON THE THOT OATH Judge Hill, who has recently opened the United States District Court at Oxford, Mississippi, has evidently a chivalric contempt for the laws of the land. There was a large assemblage of the bar of the State present, and immediately on the Court being opened the attention of his honor was drawn to the test oath and the fact that the were ready to discuss its Constitutionality and would be pleased to have the decision of the Court on the question before proceeding with the ordinary business. Judge Hill replied that it fied that the oath was unconstitutional and ought not to be exacted from any member of the bar who had been admitted to practice in the Court. He should therefore recognize the right of every lawyer who had been admitted to practice in the Court to continue in his duties and

Jefferson Davis's health is improving, so say all who have recently seen him. The Richmond Enquirer of this morning says: We learn through a lady who had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Davis at Fortress Monroe last week that he himself informed her his health had visibly improved since the opportunity for exercise and INTERESTING TO BONDHOLDERS.

of interest to bondholders was decided to-day by First Controller R. W. Taylor, of the Treasury Department, upon the following established facts: Mr. Weage bought ten \$1,000 United States bonds, with consecutive numbers. Having no fireproof safe he cut off the coupons, as he asserts, for additional scentily against are, ourglary, &c. Four of the bonds were subsequently stolen from him, and all efforts to recover them have proved fruitless. He asked for a reissue of the bonds. Mr. Taylor decided that for the bonds and coupons returned entire, though separated, new ones can be issued; for those stolen, but

holder can collect the interest coupons as they mature, but nothing more can be done.

not recovered, new bonds cannot be issued. The law does

not authorize the issue of new for lost or stolen ones. The

Official information has been received that the King of Prussia, under date of May 29, has decreed that in the event of war, merchant vessels belonging to subjects of hostile States shall not be subjected to capture and confiscation by his ships of war so long as reciprocity be prac-

THE LEVERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI

The report of Major-Gen. A. A. Humphries to the Wal Department, concerning the levees of the Mississippi, was transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Senate to-day, in response to a recent resolution. The breaks are shown to be very numerous, and the results of consequent overflows unusually disastrous. He recommends, at the pres ent time, in accordance with his instructions from the War Department, the following repairs: First, five levees on the Yazoo Bottom, 699,000 cubic yards, at a cost of \$305,000; second, eight levees on the Tensas Bottom, 739,000 cubic yards, costing \$295,000; three levees on the Mississippi Delta 50,000 cubic yards, costing \$217,000. The three mate an aggregate expense of \$817,000 for 1,982,000 cable yards. The General states that at present prices the crops of cotton grown in the alluvial region above Red River in 1860 would amount to \$108,000,000, and that the products of the sugar region below, at present prices, were equivalent to \$50, 000,000. He estimates that the complete and permanent repair of all the levees of the river would require \$1,200, 000 for the State of Arkansas, \$1,500,000 for Mississippi, \$1,200,000 for Louisiana-a total of \$3,900,000. It appears that the repairs made last Winter upon the levees in Louisiana amounted to 700,000 square yards. He refers to statements in his report of a former examination of the of the river, if none were then in existence and a complete and sufficient protection should be secured, would amount to \$26,000,000, and to perfect those already in existence, would require \$17,000, 317,000 square miles, of which 123,000 square miles below the Red River lie in the sugar region, of which one-third might be brought under cultivation. This would open 1,500,000 acres of sugar lands in addition to the 1,000,000

A scree now open to cultivation. Of the remainder, 16,000

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

square inites are cotton lands, and are of the most fertile character, two-thirds of which should be made available to culture. This would give 7,000,000 acres of cultivated land capable of growing a bale of cotton per acre or about I double the whose cotton crop - of the United States in 1860.

QUARTERMASTERS IN THE SOUTH. Among the recent arrivals here is that of Brig. Gen. J. F. Rusling, General Inspector Quartermaster's Departlooking after quartermasters' affairs. He speaks favorably of the department there in general, and

says heavy reductions in expenses are taking place everywhere. This is good news for tar-payers. THE TRIAL OF PAYMASTER PAULDING.

The trial of Paymager Paulding was concluded to-day. It was shown in, evidence that during the war, he dis-bursed \$140,000,000 in the Department of Washington besides large sums in the South. Nothing was ever said again at his official acts until he deposited large sums in the Merchant's Bank, just before the failure of that instiotion, for which he was arraigned on the charge of viola-lation of orders, but none of the evidence shows corrupt motives. His good character is fully sustained.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS. The receipts from customs at the four principal ports of the United States during the week ending on the 9th inst., are as follows: New-York, \$2,477,402 08; Boston, \$435,-630 82; Philadelphia, \$199,422 73; Baltimore, \$140,201 46. Total receipts, \$3,252,657 09.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Kirkwood, from the Committee on Conference on the disagreeing votes on the joint resolution relative to the isposal of public lands in the Southern States, made a re-

port which was concurred in.

As passed, the resolution restricts the amount of land to be entered by one person to eighty acres for two years, after which one hundred and sixty acres may be entered. Until January next all who have taken part in the Rebellion are excluded from the privileges of the bill; after that

lion are excluded from the privileges of the bill; after that this restriction is removed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. SHERMAN rose to a personal explanation. He found in THE NEW-YORK THEUNE an article in which he was alluded to as the organ of the Treasury Department. This was unjust to him. Two important bills emanating from the Treasury Department had been introduced in the Senate this Winter. He had opposed one of these and favored the other. He did not want the Secretary of the Treasury to be held responsible for his (Sherman's) errors, and he (Sherman) did not wish to be held responsible for the orrors of anybody but himself.

PAYMENT FOR FURNISHED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a resolution to permit the Quartermaster-General to pay the citizens of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, West Virginia, for quartermaster stores formished to the army, which was passed.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

A resolution to print 1,000 copies of the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy for 1856, was reported from the Committee on Printing, by Mr. ASTHONY, and passed.

THE FREEDMEN'S BURRAU BILL.

On metion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to continue in force

THE PREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to continue in force the Freedmen's Bureau, was made the special order for Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

GOAST DEFENSES.

Mr. Grimes introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for a report of the Board of officers on the subject of Coast Defenses.

of officers on the subject of Const Defenses.

THE PACIFIC RALLROAD.

Mr. Howard called up the bill authorizing the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railway to select their route, &c., published in the proceedings of the Senate day before yesterday, which was discussed, and afterward postponed.

AMERICAN EXHIBITORS IN THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The joint resolution for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition, was taken up. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. Harris to appropriate \$25,000 in coin for the erection of buildings for the display of American articles. The amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 18; Nays. 17. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAR-Messra, Anthony, Cragin, Cresswell, Doolitile, Ed-mods, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Morgan, Mor-il, Norton, Nye, Ramsey, Sprague, Van Winkle, Williams ad Wilson, 18

Mr. Harnis offered an amendment making it the duty agents distributing money under this joint resolution report such disbursements in detail to Congress, which sadopted.

was adopted.

Mr. STEWART demanded the Yeas and Nays on the passage of the resolution as amended: Yeas, 21; Nays, 13. So the resolution was passed, and it goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

MISCHLAREOUS.

On motion of Mr. Doolfftle, it was Revolved. That when the Schate adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The Senate then, in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday, proceeded to the consideration of bills from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President's Private Secretary entered the Senate
Chamber at 21 o'clock with a Message from the President,
returning, with his objections, the bill authorizing the
New-York and Montans Iron Mining Company to purchase certain lands reserved from sale and not now in The consideration of District of Columbia business was resumed. A number of private and local bills were disposed of.

READING OF THE VETO MESSAGE.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Sprague called for the reading of the reto message. The message was read and ordered to be

CITY CHARTER OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. MORRILL moved to call up the bill repealing the City Charter of Washington and Georgetown, and providing for their government by Commissioners.

Mr. Wilson moved to postpone the above till the first Monday in December. He was in favor, he said, of the other proposition, which conferred universal suffrage in the District.

The pending bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

At a clock the Schale went into Executive Session,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSAULT UPON MR. GRINNELL. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. SPAULDING offered the following preamble and resolution, and moved the "previous question."

Whereas, It is alleged in the public press that the Hon. Lovell H. Ronseau, a mamber of this House from the State of Kentucky, did, on the evening of Thursday, the 14th inst., commit an assault upon the person of the Hon. J. H. Grinnell, a member of this House, from the State of Lowa, because of words spoken in this House by the latter; and

Whereas, Said assault, if committed, was a breach of the privileges of this House, and of the member assaulted, therefore.

fore.

Resolved. That a Select Committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the subject and to report the facts, with such resolutions in reference thereto, as in their judgment may be proper and necessary for the vindication of the privileges of the House and the protection of its members, and the said Committee have power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses on cath.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution adopted.

BOUNTY TO INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolution, to provide for the payment of bounty to certain Indian regiments, which was read three times and passed.

PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

Mr. BLAINE also reported a joint resolution directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to settle the accounts of W. H. Hanwick, late Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 39th Ohio Volunteers, on equitable terms, and on the best evidence attainable; which was read three times and adopted.

best evidence attainable; which was read three times and adopted.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia River to Sait Lake City; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

NAYAL PAYMASTERS.
On motion of Mr. Darling, the Senate bill to regulate the appointment of Paymasters in the navy, and exidanatory of an act for the better organization of the pay department of the navy, was taken from the Speaker's table, read three times and passed.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Mr. RAYMOND offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing for the removal or destruction of the sunken wrock obstructing navigation at the entrance of New-York harbor, east of Sandy Hook. He also presented a memorial from New-York merchants or the same subject.

FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY RESERVATION.
The House proceeded to the regular business in order, being the call of Committees for reports of a private character.

Mr. SCHENCZ, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with amendments, an act to authorize the Secretary of War to sell a portion of the Fort Leaverworth Military Reservation to the City of Leavenworth, in the State of Kansas, for a public park. The amendments change the extent of land from 100 acres to not exceeding 1600 acres in the south-eastern part, and charge the price from that at which adjacent lands were sold on the table.

A bill for the relief of Carlellon, and transferred in the United States Depository at Norfolk, Va., in April, 1801, 4the breaking out of the Rebellion, and transferred the tree times and there is the benefit of Charles M. Blak, late Chaplain in the Affairancy of the appointment of the heavy, and exidanate from the appointment of the name \$3.778 the benefit of Charles M. Blak, late Chaplain in the affairancy to the table, and the table of the army, which was laid on the table.

For the relief of

way through the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth was read three times and passed. Also a bill for the relief of Catherine Waish was read three times and passed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. BINGHAM asked leave to offer a concentrant resolution requesting the President of the United States to translight forthwith to the Executives of the several States to translight forthwith to the Executives of the several States to translight forthwith to the Executives of the several States to translight for the Executives of the several States to the articles of amendment.

State States by a control of the Executive of the end that the States States by a control of the Executive of the end that the States States by a control of the Executive of the end that the States States by a control of the Executive of the end that the States States by a control of the Executive of the end that the States is the Executive of the end that the States of the Executive of the end that the States of the Executive of the Execu

re privileged.

Mr. Bisgham corrected that, r.ed said he asked unani-Mr. Binsham corrected that, rad said he asked unanimous consent to introduce it as ramember.

Mr. Le Blood said: The consent has not been given.

The resolution is wrong on its face. It requests the Executive to send copies of the proposed articles of amendment to the different States, and yet the time for the Executive to approve or reject the joint resolution proposing them has not elapsed. [A member in his vicinity here said something to him in a whisper.] I am told, he continued, that the Executive is not required to sign a joint resolution proposing Constitutional amendments.

Mr. RANDALL (F2.) interrupted, and inquired of the Speaker whether there was anything properly before the House.

The SPEAKER—If the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) makes the report from the Reconstruction Commit-

ham) makes the report from the Reconstruction Commit-tee, of which he is a member, it is before the House, other-wise it is subject to objection by any member.

Mr. Le Blood, without paying attention to this side scene, said that it had been the practice to submit resolu-tions proposing Constitutional amendments to the Execu-tive.

Mr. BINGHAM challenged him to say when that had been

Mr. BINGHAM challenged that it was done under Mr. Brepactice.

Mr. Le Blond replied that it was done under Mr. Buchanan's administration, and also under Mr. Lincoln's.

Mr. BINGHAM inquired whether the twelve amendments reported by the first Congress of the United States had ever been submitted to or approved by the President.

Mr. Le Blond said he was aware that in the early history of the country the record showed nothing on the subject. It did not show that Constitutional amendments were either approved or rejected by the President; but it was a fact which gentlemen could not escape that the Constitution made no exception whatever as to bills and joint resolutions requiring the signature of the President. He denounced this as a move to evade another veto coming

resolutions requiring the signature of the President. He denounced this as a move to evade another veto coming from the Executive, and stated that he should object to the introduction at this time of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEKKER—If the gentleman makes the point of order that constitutional amendments must be submitted to the President of the United States, the Chair will device that point.

to the President of the United States, the Chair with the cide that point.

Mr. Le Bloom—I did not raise that point of order; I want that proposition, when it does come before the House, to be open for discussion.

The Speaker—The Chair regards the gentleman as having made the objection on that specific ground, also arguing it, and the Chair will decide that an objection, if based on that ground, is not good.

Mr. Le Bloom—If the Chair sees proper to decide that question.

question.

The SPEARER—The gentleman raised that point, and the Chair decides that the objection is not good. The Cheir has the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States for that decision, and has the precedents before him, as he found it his duty to look into the execution. Mr. JOHNSON—The Supreme Court never decided a ques-

Mr. Johnson—The Supreme Court never decided a question of order in this House.

The Spraker—The gentleman from Pennsylvania certifuly decided to understand the decision of the Chair or he aculd not have made the remark he did. The question was raised distinctly in 1803, in the Senate of the United Sates, on afmotion that the proposed amendment should be submitted to the President. On motion that the Committee on enrolled bills be directed to present to the President of the United States for his approbation the resolution which has been passed by both Houses of Congress, proposing to the consideration of the United States respecting the mode of electing President and Vice President tereof, it was passed in the negative, Nays 23, Yeas 7. An a distinct vote of 23 to 7, the Senate voted; that the Committee on Enroled Bills should not present the proposed amendments to the President of the United States is his approval, and it was not presented for approval by him. The same question came up in 1798 in the Supreme Court of the United States, depending upon the amendment to the Constitution proposed in 1794, and the camed in the mendment was not valid, not having been approved by the President of the United States. Mr. Lee, the Attorney-General, in reply to this argument, said: Has not the Sune course been pursued relative to all the other amendments that have been adopted? And the case of anegatiments is evidently a substantive act, unconnected with the ordinary business of legislation, and not within the policy or towns of surveines. The President with a qualified negative on the acts and resolutions of Congress. qualified negative on the acts and resolutions of Congress. The Court speaking through Mr. Chase, Justice) observes there can surely be no necessity to answer that arument. The negative of the President applies only to the ordinary cases of legislation. It has nathing to do with the proposition or adoption of amendments to the Constitution. In the last Congress, after the Constitutional Amendment was submitted to Mr. Lucoln, it was sent back by him with the remark that he thought he had no right to sign it; but as it was submitted to him by Congress, he signed it; and a resolution was aterward reported by the Judiciary Committee in the Smate, and adopted without a division, stating that that was done through inadvertance, and the Secretary was dipeted not to notify the House of the Senate's having re-

peted notice that the President had signed the Constitutional Amendment. In debating that question, the Senzer of two thirds of both houses of Congress of an amendment to the Constitution, although receiving the upport of two-thirds of both houses of Congress, is to be ubmitted to the States unless the President shall approve t. That is not the case in relation to the other mode of roposing amendments, there being two modes—one stated in the alternative; the other mode is on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States. What is Congress to do then? Suppose two-thirds of the several States. What is Congress to do then? Suppose two-thirds of the several States. What is Congress to do then? Suppose two-thirds of the States propose amendments, has the President anything to do with that? All will admit that the has not. Has Congress mything to do with that? All will admit that their single duty, then, is an imperative duty to call a convention. So that the whole object of the clause, as it seems to me, is merely to begin a mode by which the people shall have an opportunity of deciding whether the Constitution shall be aheaded or not; but when, as is stated by the honorable Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, every amendment which has been adopted has been submitted to the States without having been approved by the President, and when the Supreme Court, at a time when it stood as high list it has ever stood at any time-since—its—offsmizhton. Foregot even 10 hear an argument on the subject, supposing it to be too clear for discussion, it would seem to me that we object to consider the question as settled. The Senate so youed.

The Chair will state, in reply to the remark of the gen tleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Johnson), that this is a parliamentary point. It is a question whether the Chair shall direct the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to be presented by the Committee on Enrolled bills of this House to the President of the United States, and the Chair has deci

cordance with the Constitution or with the uniform usage with the single exception alluded to as occurring in the last Administration, that it should be presented. The objection in this case seemed to the Chair not merely an objection to the consideration at this time of the concurrent resolution—it was an objection on a point of constitutional law.

Mr. Le Blond, with all deference to the opinion of the Chair and to the authorities cited, said the question which the Chair has presented is an entirely new one, and not the one he made. The objection that he made was to the introduction of the bill at this time.

The SPEAKER-The gentleman from Ohio now objects to the introduction of the concurrent resolution, and it is not before the House. Mr. LE BLOND-That is the only objection I made. Mr. Binouam then gave notice that he would introduce the concurrent resolution on Monday morning.

the concurrent resolution on Monaay morning.

BILLS OF A PRIVATE CHARACTER.

A number of bills were then reported from committees and disposed of as follows: Relief of Wm. D. Nelson, which was passed.

For the relief of Capt. A. B. Dyer, directing accounting officers to allow him \$9,778 42 deposited to his credit in the United States Depository at Norfolk, Va., in April, 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and transferred by the Assistant-Treasurer to the Rebel authorities at Richmond, which was passed.

ceeding 160 acres in the south-eastern part, and change the price from that at which adjacent lands were sold on the 6th of May, 1864, to not less than \$200 per acre.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Also a bill to authorise the ponstruction of a horse reli
Camp to Brig.-Gen. W. T. Ward. Passed.

claims for horses turned over to the A bill in relation to claims for horses turned over to the

Overnment. Passed.

A bill to credit John C. McFerren, U. S. Army, with 1,265, for which he had erroncousty receipted at Santa Fe, New-Mexico. Passed.

For the relief of Charles M. Stout, 2d Regt. Penn. Receive. Passed.

serve. Passed.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs and disposed of, as follows:

Directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to consider the expediency of accounting pilots as officers of the Navy, and giving them extra pay and allowance. Laid on the table.

For the relief of Capt. John Faunce. Laid on the table. The Senate bill authorizing the restoration of Commander Charles Hunter to the Nuvy. Passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of Elisha W. Dunn, Paymaster U. S. Navy. Passed.

The bill directing the payment to Celestia P. Hart, widow of Samuel T. Hart, Naval Constructor, of \$3,000 for the use of a gun elevating screw invented by him. Passed.

For the relief of Capt. John J. Young, United States Navy, allowing him the pay of Captain on the retired list.

For the relief of Capt. John J. Young, United States Navy, allowing him the pay of Captain on the retired list, from August, 1854, to March, 1865. Passed.

For the relief of the heirs of Lieut. Joshna T. Todd, late United States Army. Passed.

For the relief of John B. Hickey, Acting Assistant Engineer United States Navy. Laid on the table.

Mr. Banns, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the payment to J. Judson Barciny, United States Consul at Cyprus, of \$3,000 paid by him for the expenses of his Consulate. Passed.

Mr. Beaman, from the Committee on Territories, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to settle the accounts of Wm. A. West, as Marshal of the Territory of Nebraska. Passed.

Mr. Benjamis, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to Mary A. McManus of Philladelphia, widow of Andrew McManus of the 62th Volunteer Pennsylvania Infantry. Passed.

Also a bill for the relief of Samuel Donahue. Laid on the table.

THE ROUSSRAU-GRINNELL INVESTIGATION.

The Speaker announced the Special Committee on the Rousseau-Grinnell affair as Mesers, Spaulding, Banks, Hogan, Raymond and Morchead.

On motion of Mr. Ward leave of absence for one week

On motion of Mr. Wann leave of absence for one week was granted to Mr. Rousseau.

The bill reported two days since by Mr. Ayres, from the Committee on Patents to extend the patent to Jonathan Ball for coating with cement the inside of metallic water pipes came up next in order, and after a long debate, was rejected.

On motion of Mr. RAYMOND it was ordered that the proceeding to-morrow be confined to general debate on the President's Annual Message.

the President's Annual Message.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights.

Mr. RAYMOND, who had the floor, yielded to Mr. Orth with the understanding that he should address the House on Monday.

Mr. Hale offered the following amendment to the bill:

Provided, Accessor, That this act shall not be construed to deny the right of each House of Congress to be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, or to probibit the admission by either house of any members dely elected, and qualified on taking the required oath of office at any time.

Mr. ORTH made a speech in support of the bill, after which it went over until Monday next.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate joint resolution passed yesterday, explanatory of and in addition to the act of May 4, 1864, granting land to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Wisconsin. Read a third time and passed.

MEXICO.

ACTIVITY OF THE LIBERALS - A NEW CONCORDAT BETWEEN MAXIMILIAN AND THE HOLY SEE. NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 15, 1868. here advise people to stay at home.

The Liberals are more active since the reported French withdrawal. Maximilian has entered into a new concordat with the Holy See. He refused to repeal the Civil Marriage act and the confiscation of church property, which Rome ac-

Mr. Pierce, late U. S. Consul at Matanzas, has purchased of the Liberals 4,000 horses and mules, sent them to Missouri, and charged that they were stolen from neighboring

Mexicans. Profits \$100,000 in gold. Complaints are made that Federal officers collect unlawful toll across the Rio Grande, and pocket the money.

THE HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON ELECTED UNITED

STATES SENATOR.
CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 15, 1866.
The vote for United States Senator, in the House of Representatives, to-day, resulted as follows: In the Senate the vote stood: Patterson Eastman Mr. Patterson was warmly congratulated, in and out of

Mr. Gustavus Geary and Miss Mina Geary have returned to this city from a successful musical tour through the principal cities of the Southern States.

THE FENIANS.

The Prisoners Taken from Moutreal to Phil-The Prisoners Taken from Montreal to Falllipeburg for Identification-At-zate in Ot tawn for Treason-The Late Riot on the Hadson Biver Railroad-Gen. Barry Pinced

MONTREAL Friday, June 15, 1866, At 8:30 a. m. to-day the Fenian prisoners were quietly sent to Phillipsburg, in the district of Bedford, under s strong guard. They are sent there to be identified, Bedford being the district into which the late raid was made.

The Telegraph would have Mr. Joseph Kelly treated as

Five arrests for treason have been made in Ottawa. The Fenian prisoners arrived safely at Bedfort, Missis-quoi County, district of Mourreal, to-day. The prelimi-naries to the examination and identification of them have been completed, and the final results of this branch of the investigation will soon be reached. The excitement in all that region runs high, because that people more im-mediately suffered from the Fenian invasion.

TION OF THE WOUNDED.

Two cursioneds of Feminia passed through here last mastern route for New York.

The person who was so seriously injured by the conglet on the milk train on the Hudeson litter Rairroad on Wednesday was to-lay carried to Kingaton by a contrade. Farticulars of the affair seem to be withheld, report says, because the man was concerned in a robbery.

No information has been accepted in relating the man who was thrown from the car window.

R. Roberts-His Discharge.

The examination in this case was continued yesterterday before Commissioner Betts.

Mr. Courtney said, in view of the extraordinary processings
which had taken place since Monday last, the utter inability
of the United States Deputy Marshals to serve processes for
the attendance of witnesses, by reason of threats and terrorisms; in view of the fact that the large crowd attending here
at the last day of the examination and who had proceeded in a
body to discover the residence of Weishart the informer, and
especially in view of the fact that it is a deemed unsafe for
any witness to appear here and give sitmony for the prosecution against Col. Roberts, he would abandon the further
prosecution of the case here. [Loud applause by the addience.]
But in doing so he desired to be understood that the proceedings in this case would be taken where terrorisms would not
be permitted, nor witnesses be interfered with in giving their
testimony in a case of this kind. It was an admitted fact that
the neutrality laws had been violated by the defendant and his
conferers. It was his duty, and he ruled he was determined to
see to it, that the neutrality laws should not be violated; and
in taking the course he did in abandoning the prosecution
here, he desired it to be fully understood that the violated; and
in taking the course he did in abandoning the prosecution
here, he desired it to be fully understood that the violated; and
in taking the course he did in abandoning the prosecution
here, he desired it to be fully understood that the violated; and
in taking the course he did he had nothing to do with intimidating
witnesses from coming here to testify in this case. He knew
nothing about it. No witness had not with any threats of
violence at his hands. He trusted there would be no secret
proceedings in the case before the Grand Jury. He had no
control over the District Attorney nor the Grand Jury.
Mr. Courtney said he would have this case presented to the
Grand Jury immediately for their action.
Col. Roberts was then info

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

REFUSAL TO DISMISS THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE SMITH.

The Senate to-day, in the ease of Judge Smith of Oneids County, resolved to deny the motion of the respondent's counsel to dismiss the charges and discontinue the case; also, that the Senate has jurisdiction over the subject matter involved, and over the respondent's person, and that the trial shall proceed on the Message as first sent to the Senate by the Governor. The counsel for the defense claimed that this action looked to the establishment of a new form of prosecution, which they had no cause to expect, and for which they were not prepared, asking for time for preparation. The Senate adjourned until August 28, at 11 a. m.

THE MATCH BETWEEN DEERY AND GOLDTHWAITE-THE LATTER THE WINNER BY 255 POINTS.

thwaite, 1,500 points up, for \$1,000, came off at the Cooper Institute, last evening, under the supervision of Dudley Kav-anagh, Goldthwaite winning the game by a score of 1,500 to

MONTREAL.

Fenfan, and not discharged without a trial.

THE RIOT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RATLAGAB-CONDI-

Pot car-leads of Fenials passed through here last that

The Examination in the Case of Col. Willia

Mr. DOSNYLLY, Pom. the Committee on Pablic Lands-reported back the Senate John to Control of Senate Part of Sen

SENATEALBANT, June 15, 1866.
REPUSAL TO DISMISS THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE

BILLIARDS.

The match between John Deery and Wm. Gold-

anugh, Goldthwaite winning the game by a score of 1,500 to 1,245. Mr. O'Connor acted as umpire for Mr. Deery, and Mr. Boyle for Mr. Goldthwaite. The veteran William Lake was chosen as referee. The largest run was 218, made by Goldthwaite, who also ran 154, 120, and 107. Deery's heaviest runs were 202, and 111. There were 95 innings, runs were 202, and 111. There were 95 innings, at 12:09 a. m. Goldthwaite's average was 15.75, at 12:09 a. m. South and the forward of the number of safety shots. During the forepart of the game Deery's play was quite brilliant, and at 10 o'clock the game at cod—Deery, 600; Goldthwaite, 379 From this time forward Goldbert, 600; Goldthwaite, 379 From this time forward Goldbert, 600; Goldthwaite, 379 From this time forward Goldbert, 600; Goldthwaite, 13:16; Deery 909. Toward the concession of the match Deery improved in his play, but was clusion of the match Deery improved in his play, but was finally beaten by 255 points. The game was played on a four-pocket Kayanagh & Decker table. The attendance was not large, the ball only being about half full.

in Command of the Whole Frontier.